WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1821. [NO. 78.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N.C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Runaway Negroes.

TAKEN UP, and committed to the jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 8th instant, two negro men, Philip and Jack. Philip is about 28 years of age, of a yellow complexion, stout made, had on, when committed, no clothes but a pair of pantaloons and a shirt; says he is under the care of Nathan Gist and Joseph Gist, who live on Tyger River, nine miles from Union Court-House, So. Ca. Jack says he belongs to Miles Ferguson, in Lawrence District, S. C. on Duncan's Creek. He is about 18 years of age, has a large scar above the right knee, occasioned by a burn; had on a northern homespun coat, and check pantaloons. Jack says his master lives about 18 miles from Lawrence C. H. and about 20 from Union C. H. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive their negroes.

6wt81 WILLIAM HOWARD,
Jailor, Rowan, N. C.

Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1821.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

200 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, five Negro men, viz. *Paris, Jacob, Charles, Moses*, and *Cain*. Paris left his owner the 10th of July last; he is full six feet high, yellow complexion, large white eyes, stutters a little when spoken to, about thirty years of age, has a scar over one of his eyes, and is a stout fellow. Jacob is about 45 or 50 years of age, middle size, gray headed, a pleasing countenance, stoops in his shoulders, has a black, smooth skin, with a yellow cast, is a shoemaker and fidler, and can read and write. Charles is about 25 or 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black, stutters when spoken to, has a piece out of one side of his nose, is uncommonly fond of spirits, and when intoxicated is very forward and saucy, is remarkably well made, and very straight. Moses is about 35 years of age, about five feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, bushy head and whiskers, a scar on his upper lip, and a down look. Cain is about 40 years of age, very black, a likely fellow, when he smiles the gums inside are black, is a shoemaker, and can read. The four last named negroes left their owners about the 16th instant. All of them absconded without the least provocation; which induces us to think they will make their way to the North. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the state—or $40 for either of them, if secured so that we get them again; 100 dollars if taken in the state, or 20 dollars for either, so that we get them again. It is fondly hoped that every good citizen will use his best endeavors to apprehend the above negroes, and thereby aid in suppressing one of the greatest evils that our land is threatened with. Letters on the subject directed to Daniel Gallent, White Hall post-office, Mecklenburg county, N.C. will be duly attended to.

WM. B. TAYLOR,
JAMES DINKINS,
DANL. GALLENT,
JAMES M'KNIGHT,
ALEX. GREER.

October 19, 1821. 6wt78

Caution!

ALL persons are forbidden to trade for a note against me, in amount about $10, held by *Ben Grimes*, as I have paid the fellow more than the amount of said note.

HENRY ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1821. 3wt78

Estate of Capt. John Reid.

ON the 8th of January will commence the sale of the real and personal estate of the late Capt John Reid, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold. The real estate consists of the well known establishment called the *Catawba Springs*, with the plantation and lands attached. The personal property consists of a number of very valuable Negroes, various kinds of farm stock, household furniture, &c. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN REID,
ALEX. McCORKLE, } *Executors.*

November 19, 1821.——7wt82

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.——69tf

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1821.

RUTH HARRIS } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
JOHN HARRIS }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of the state, it is *Ordered*, that publication be made four weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petion, it will be set for hearing exparte. Witness, Alexander Frohock, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, Anno Domini 1821. 4wt79

ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

PROPOSALS

ARE issued for publishing, by subscription, a periodical work, to be entitled "*Selections from the Records of the United Brethren's Church*," commonly called *Moravian* Church. Since the commencement of the year 1819, a periodical work, authorised by the German Synod of the United Brethren's Church, has been published in Germany, comprising biography, missionary intelligence, and other interesting matter, selected from manuscript accounts, together with occasional gleanings from the early history of that church. It is now proposed to translate into the English language, and to publish in this country, under the auspices of the Conference for Pennsylvania and the adjacent states, a select portion of the aforesaid work, under the above title; and to insert, occasionally, such other recent and interesting matter as may come to hand, in manuscript accounts or private letters, relative to the United Brethren's Church and Missions, particularly in this country.

The members and friends of our little Zion, and those who are interested in the general cause of the Gospel, are affectionately solicited to aid the undertaking by their patronage.

The work is to appear in quarterly numbers of 48 pages, making a volume of four numbers every year; the annual subscription to be one dollar, payable on the delivery of the first number; and the publication to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers has been obtained to justify the undertaking.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev'd. Jacob Van Vleck, at Salem, Stokes county, N. C. and also by the United Brethren's ministers throughout the United States.

Nov. 5, 1821. 74

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

Public Notice.

National Vaccine Institution.

JOHN TRAVIS and Dr. CHARLES HARRIS have been appointed Auxiliary Agents of this Institution for Cabarrus County, in the state of North-Carolina.

JAMES SMITH,
United States' Agent of Vaccination.

Nov. 1st, 1821. 3wt79

☞ In order to aid the Managers of the "National Vaccine Institution" to carry into effect their benevolent designs, which are no less than a desire to afford a certain security to the human race against the natural *Small Pox*, which is one of the greatest destroyers of mankind, we have agreed to act as Auxiliary Agents of said institution for the County of Cabarrus. We have received a supply of the genuine *Kine Pock Matter*, and offer it to all those who are disposed to receive it. JOHN TRAVIS, } *Agents.*
CHARLES HARRIS, }

Nov. 22, 1821.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

SIGN OF
THE RISING SUN,
CORNER OF KING AND SOCIETY STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public generally, that the above well known establishment, formerly kept by Mr. *ROBERT BOYCE*, has recently been considerably enlarged, and is furnished in the most comfortable manner for the accommodation of BOARDERS. It contains upwards of sixty rooms. FAMILIES can be furnished with *private apartments*.

The *Columbia* and *Augusta* Stage-Office is kept at this house.

☞ NEW STABLES have been built for the use of the house, which will be provided with trusty and attentive Ostlers. 6wt79

CHARLES H. MIOT.

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 1*st*, 1821.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 1st of December next, the Plantation and Lands of the late Wm. L. Alexander, lying on Rocky River, in the county of Cabarrus, containing about one thousand acres. This land is well watered, in a healthy situation, and, in point of fertility, is not excelled by any land in the western part of the state. Upon the premises is a large and convenient Dwelling-House, two stories high; and about two hundred acres of cleared land, now in cultivation. The sale will take place at the dwelling-house, upon a credit of 1 year, 18 months, and 2 years—the purchaser entering into bonds, with approved security.

A. HENDERSON, *Executor.*

Oct. 27, 1821. 5wt78

Long's Ferry.

FALSE reports having, by some means, got into circulation, respecting the rates at my Ferry on the Yadkin river, five miles from Salisbury, I take this method to inform the public, that they are as follows, viz:

For a four wheel carriage of pleasure, forty cents.
For a gig, twenty-five cents.
For a Dearborn or Yankee wagon, with two horses, twenty-five cents: The same with one horse, twenty cents.
For a loaded wagon and team, forty cents.
For a two horse wagon, loaded, thirty cents.
For an empty wagon, twenty-five cents.
Man and horse, six and a quarter cents: footman, five cents.

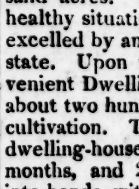
The best of boats and the most punctual attendance will at all times be kept at the ferry.

Travellers can be accommodated in the best manner the country affords, and on reasonable terms, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, one mile from the river.

ALEXANDER LONG, sen.

November 16, 1821.——3 76

20 Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the Congaree, near Columbia, S. C. on the 14th inst. a negro fellow named JACK, yellow complexion, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a small scar near his mouth, and is about 21 years of age. He took with him a brown bay horse, fifteen hands high, with a short tail, nick'd, and is a natural trotter. It is supposed the fellow is making for the North.

Whoever will apprehend said negro, and give information to me, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary expenses—and five dollars in addition for the horse.

It is requested that the horse may be well kept, as it is a favorite one of the owner.

WADE HAMPTON, Jun'r.

November 22, 1821.——3w77p

Notice.

THE subscriber having this day obtained letters of administration on the estate of *Robert Baird*, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, all the personal estate of the said deceased, at a lawful credit, hire out the negroes for one year, and rent out the plantation for one year. The sale will begin on Monday, 10th December, 1821, and continue from day to day till all shall be sold. The conditions of sale and term of credit will be made known on the day of sale. WILLIAM BARBER, *Admr.*

November 19, 1821.——3w77

Religious.

The following is extracted from the Notes to Simpson's Plea for Religion:

"When I have spoken above in such strong terms of the volume of Revelation, it is by no means intended to cast any slight upon the volume of Nature. While we daily study the former, we shall do well to pay all due attention to the latter, according to our opportunities of investigation. To an enlightened observer, they both carry indubitable marks of their great Original. "The Heavens declare the glory of GOD, and the earth is full of his riches." The most perfect catalogue of stars before Herschel appeared, did not contain quite 4000; but by the vast superiority of his glasses, he has discovered 44,000 stars in a few degrees of the heavens; and by the same proportion it is supposed that 75,000,000 are exposed in the expanse to human investigation. Lalande supposes that a glass of Herschel's power may discover 90,000,000 of stars in the whole surface of the Heavens, and that even this number is but small, in comparison of what exists. All these stars are of a fiery nature, and conjectured to be so many *suns*, with their systems of planets moving round them. We know the sun to be the centre of our system.—It is accompanied with 29 planets, besides about 450 comets. What an amazing idea does this give us of the works of GOD! And if such be the work, what must the Workman be!

Every part of nature, with which we are acquainted, is full of living creatures, with stores of every kind to supply their necessities. This little globe of ours is known to contain within its bowels a great variety of valuable minerals, and to be covered with about 20,000 different species of vegetables, 3000 species of worms, 12,000 species of insects, 200 species of amphibious animals, 550 species of birds, 2600 species of fish, and 200 species of quadrupeds. How immense, then, must be the number of individuals! One fly is found to bring forth 2000 at a time, and a single codfish to produce considerably more than 3,500,000 of young. Over all these creatures preside upwards of seven hundred and thirty millions of human beings. Such is the family of the great Father here on earth! And when it is considered that the earth itself, with all its furniture, is no more, when compared with the whole system of things, than a single grain of sand, when compared with a huge mountain, we are lost in the immensity of GOD's works, and constrained to cry out, "LORD, what is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him!" And if to this immensity of the works of creation, we add the admirable structure of the whole, and the exquisite perfection of every part, we shall not fail of being exceedingly affected with the ineffable wisdom of the Divine Architect. To bring this consideration more within the grasp of human comprehension, let us take to pieces, and examine the several parts of any one creature which God has made; and we shall find a perfection among its several powers, and an adaption of its situation in the grand scale of existence, far surpassing human skill. Let the most perfect anatomist that ever existed, make his observations upon the human frame; let him examine with the greatest possible attention the *tout ensemble* of the structure; then let him proceed to the several parts, of which the microcosm is composed; first, the powers of the mind; the understanding, the will, the memory, the conscience and the various affections: next the five senses; the touch, the taste, the smell, the hearing, and the sight; afterwards let him proceed to the several fluids of the body; and then to the 300 bones, the 40 different sorts of glands, the 466 muscles, the 40 pair of nerves, the fibres, the membranes, the arteries, the veins, the lymphæducts, the excretory vessels, the tendons, the ligaments, the cartilages; and let him explore the whole and every part with the greatest degree of accuracy, knowledge and judgment that ever centred in man; and then let him honestly say, whether he could suggest the smallest improvement in any one respect. If he were an atheist before such an investigation, like the celebrated Galen, he would compose an hymn in praise of the Creator of the world, and sing with the great progenitor of mankind:

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good
Almighty, thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair, thyself how wondrous then!
Unspeakable! Who sittest above these heavens,
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works; yet these declare,
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine."

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE LATE DR. DWIGHT.

The British periodical publications generally, have for years exhibited such a spirit of evenomed hostility towards us, that nothing can be more gratifying than to turn to their pages and find a faithful as well as impartial representation of our character. In the last number of the Eclectic Review, we observe an able analysis of the late Dr. Dwight's theological works, which is characterized at the same time by an unusual degree of candor and fairness. Perhaps no one of the long line of American divines who have been gathered to the tombs of their fathers, will reflect greater lustre upon the American name, than Dr. Dwight. No matter what were his peculiar tenets or doctrines, his posterity will judge him rightly, and will not fail to honor him. It will, nay, it has already, given him credit "for masterly exposition of the doctrines of the Reformation;" for his vast and extensive reasoning powers; for his wonderful research and application; for his various literature; and for his classical and persuasive eloquence. Dr. Dwight was at one period the head of the Calvinistic Church of New-England; and his deportment in the pulpit was always of that compromising nature, which secured the respect and attention of those who differed from him in sentiment. His reverential manner never failed to arrest the mind, nor his high and exalted views and forcible illustrations, to have weight upon the heart. As a disputant he was universally profound; but he never invited nor desired disputation. He seemed to wind his way insensibly into the inmost recesses of the breast, by the inculcation of practical moral truths, and virtuous precepts; and he was never more happy than in delineating the beauties of christianity, and in describing the matchless purity and excellence of the gospel. Had Dr Dwight lived, he would have continued to shine with the splendor of a Fenelon or a Doddridge; but he has left behind him a treasure in his works, which are the admiration not only of his own countrymen, but of the land of his ancestors.

The following extract forms the commencement of the review in question, and is sufficient to indicate a tone of sentiment, in relation to American writers, which we hope may be unceasingly perpetuated:—

"America has not of late years been indebted to this country for any theological publication of greater value than these lectures of President Dwight. If that jealousy of our transatlantic brethren, which has too long manifested itself in the supercilious tone of English writers towards every thing American, were not already subsiding, this work might seem sufficient to give a check to the language of disparagement, and to compel a more respectful estimate of at least one branch of its literature. But, unfortunately, that one branch is the least likely to attain in this country adequate attention, or to be fairly and impartially appreciated; the American divines being too closely identified, in the minds of a large class of persons, with the English Calvinistic Dissenters, to stand a fair chance of having their claims to high consideration generally recognized. A modern essayist critically ranks President Edwards among English Dissenters, being ignorant that the author of the acutest piece of metaphysical reasoning in the language, was an American. For any thing that appears to the contrary, in respect to the purity of his style and the extent of his literary information, the author of these volumes too might pass for an Englishman. And his masterly exposition and defence of the doctrines of the Reformation, might occasion his being referred to that class of theologians, who, in this country, are stigmatized as Calvinists or Evangelical divines. The truth is, that he was a man whom any religious denomination might be proud to claim—one whom every true christian, of whatever country or language, might delight to recognize as a brother. Such men as the Latimers and the Leightons and the Fenelons, the Owens and the Henrys, the Baxterds and the Martyns, the Doddridges and Dwights, are the property of no exclusive community; they belong to the Catholic Church. And one might be al-

lowed to apply to them the apostolic designation: they are "the angels of the Churches, and the glory of Christ!"

NORTH-CAROLINA

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, NOV. 19.—All the members being present, except three, on motion of Mr. Outlaw, Bartlett Yancey, Esq. of Caswell, was unanimously elected Speaker.

Gen. B. H. Covington was appointed Principal Clerk, without opposition.

There being several candidates for the office of Assistant Clerk, viz. Jas. W. Clark, Charles Manly, Emanuel Shober, Wm. M. Sneed and James Parks, a ballot took place, when the votes were, for Manly 24, Clark 16, Sneed 8, Shober 5, and Parks 2.

2d Ballot. Manly 21, Clark 16, Shober 10, Sneed 6, and Parks 5. One blank.

A further balloting postponed till to-morrow.

Robert Ray and Thomas B. Wheeler were elected doorkeepers.

Messrs. Outlaw, Miller and Spaight, were appointed a committee to draft Rules for the government of the Senate.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20.—On motion, a third ballot took place for the Assistant Clerk. The result of which was, Clark 25, Manly 18, Shober 11, and Sneed 5.

4th Ballot. Clark 28, Manly 17, Shober 7, and Sneed 4.

5th Ballot. Clark 33, Manly 22, Shober 3, (Sneed had been withdrawn,) 32 votes being a majority, Jas. W. Clark was declared duly elected.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.—Mr. Spaight, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported Rules for the government of the Senate, which were concurred with.

The following Standing Committees were appointed, viz.

Of Finance, Messrs. Wellborn, Graves, Bryan, Spaight, (of Craven) Smith, Black, Outlaw and Miller, of the Senate.

Propositions and Grievances, Messrs. Railborne, Campbell, (of Iredell) Seawell, Hatch, Frink, Huckabee, Lindsay and Peebles of the Senate.

Privileges and Elections, Messrs. Alston, Gordon, Gavin, Campbell, (of New Hanover) Jordan, Wade, Ruffin and Perkins, of the Senate.

Claims, Messrs. Beard, M'Leary, Vanhook, Spaight, (of Greene) Kenan, Thomas, House and Riddick, of the Senate.

The House of Commons has not yet appointed members on their part on any of the above Committees.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, one or more Stoves were ordered for the Senate, for the accommodation of its members.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, NOV. 19.—120 Members being present, and having qualified,

Mr. Hillman moved that Alfred Moore, from Brunswick county, be appointed Speaker.

Mr. Lloyd nominated Jas. S. Smith, from Hillsborough; and

Mr. John Hill nominated James Mebane, from Orange.

On the 1st Ballot, Moore had 41 votes, Mebane 39, and Smith 25.

2d Ballot. Moore had 45 votes, Mebane 41, and Smith 30.

The further balloting was postponed till to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20.—Several additional members appeared.

The House proceeded to a 3d ballot for Speaker. The result was, Moore 41 votes, Smith 39, and Mebane 31.

4th Ballot. Smith 52, Moore 51, and Mebane 15.

After the result of this ballot was declared, Mr. Moore of Brunswick, rose and addressed the House:

I hope, said Mr. Moore, my friends will now release me. I have gone far to gratify their wish. Nature has organised me to feel the dues of friendship, and I pay them at all times with a ready willingness; but this struggle has now become so painful that I must intreat my honorable friend who put me in nomination, to withdraw my name—a feeling of self respect forbids its being further pressed. That seat, said Mr. M. (pointing to the chair) had never any attractions for me; a humbler station is better suited to my capacity, and to my inclination; and however little I might merit such a distinction, I could only fill it with pleasure, when called to it without contention. To those gentlemen, said Mr. M. who have honored me with their support, (and I feel honored by the vote of each individual among them,) I must make a tender of my acknowledgments before I resume my seat.—Accept them, gentlemen, said Mr. M. for they come not wafted to you on the cold breath of an icy bosom—I *feel* what I express, when I say I thank you.

Mr. Hillman said he could not resist the appeal, and desired to be understood as now withdrawing the name of his friend.

The House then proceeded to a 5th Ballot, when the votes were, for Mebane 73, Smith 43.

Mr. Mebane having received a majority of the votes present, was declared to be duly elected, and was conducted to the Chair accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, Major Pleasant Henderson was appointed Clerk, and Col. Wm. B. Lockhart, Assistant Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Hillman, Thomas Pound and John Lumsden were appointed Doorkeepers.

Mr. John D. Jones presented the resignation of Lewis Thomas, of New Hanover county, as a member of this House, which was accepted, and a writ of election ordered for a member to supply his place, to be held on the 30th instant.

On motion of Mr. Styron, a writ of election was ordered to supply the place of G. L. Morgan, dec'd. of Carteret county, to be held on the 6th of December.

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, a writ of election was ordered to supply the place of Oliver Prince, dec'd. of Pitt County, to be held on the 30th inst.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.—A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot for three Engrossing Clerks, which was agreed to.

There being 18 candidates no person was elected.

A motion was made to dispense with a majority of votes, and consider the three persons receiving the highest number of votes as elected; but this motion failed, as did a motion authorising the Principal Clerks of each House to appoint the Engrossing Clerks.

Messrs. Fisher and Blackledge were appointed a Committee on the part of the House to wait on the Governor to inform him that the two Houses were formed, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make them. Messrs. Outlaw and McLeary were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Messrs. Fisher, Moore, Barringer and J. S. Smith, were appointed a Committee to prepare Rules for the government of the House.

A Library Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hatch, Seawell and Williamson, of the Senate, and Messrs. Moore, Henry and Fisher, of the House of Commons.

A Committee of Military Land Warrants was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Graves, Williamson and Croom, of the Senate, and Messrs. Alston, Slade and M'Dowell, of the House of Commons.

THURSDAY, NOV. 22.—A second balloting took place for Engrossing Clerks.—The result of which was, that Thomas T. Armstrong was elected; but no other candidate had a majority of votes.

The resignation of Nathaniel M. Taylor, Colonel Commandant of the 1st Regiment of the Granville County Militia, was read and accepted.

A Committee was appointed, styled, The Committee of Superintendence of Public Buildings. Messrs. Hatch, Vanhook and Wellborn, were named on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Moore, Hawkins and Spencer, on the part of the Commons.

A third balloting took place for Engrossing Clerks; (previous to which several names were withdrawn.) The result was no election, no person having received a majority of votes.

The following message from the Governor was received and read in both Houses:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RALEIGH, NOV. 22, 1821.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN—To meet the representatives of the people of this State, freely chosen, and bringing with them from every part of the State, the feelings and the interests of the great body of the people, is at all times highly gratifying, and peculiarly so at the present, when we reflect that peace and tranquility, both at home and abroad, pervade not only the state in which we live and immediately represent, but the whole of our wide extended empire; that our land is filled with the abundant products of our soil; and that we are in the peaceful enjoyment of our privileges, civil and religious, under the protection of the law, and that spirit of free toleration so predominant in our country.

Under these considerations, what cause have we to render to Divine Providence our most sincere thanks, for those inestimable blessings which we enjoy under the mild administration of our constitution, both state and federal.

As a nation, our strength and safety are founded on a union of the states, formed by that spirit of forbearance and compromise which pervaded the minds and counsels of those venerable sages who gave us that constitution under which we live. Let us, on our part, so far as depends upon us, cherish that same spirit of forbearance and compromise in its administration that our fathers did in its formation; guarding, at the same time, the true line of demarcation between the Federal and State rights.

At the same time that we experience profound peace both at home and abroad, I am aware of that pecuniary distress which has been felt, and yet exists, among the citizens of this State; that many who have unfortunately become indebted, have not been able to meet the demands of their creditors. In that emergency, the government has been called upon for relief, but none seems to have been discovered but in the resources of each individual whose personal concern it is. The expediency of resorting to an extension of the paper system, in any shape whatever, is visionary and deceptive; and it appears to me that the wisest course is a regular but mild fulfilment of the obligation of contracts, without the interposition of any new law upon the subject. At present our laws provide that debtors by a bona fide surrender all their property, may release their persons from confinement, and it is believed that none ought to be too sacred to pay what is justly due; indeed, between citizen and citizen, where each is alike protected in his honest pursuits, by the same law, moral obligation requires it.

Much inquiry has been made for the causes of that pecuniary distress which has been so sensibly felt; and to extend that inquiry, it is believed by many, and I confess myself to be of that number, that too much of our capital has been employed in commercial pursuits; that they have invited to an extension of credit beyond its proper bounds, and led to unwarrantable speculations, when the least reverse of fortune has been sufficient to produce ruin to many who were engaged in such pursuits. Then, to restore the country to its wonted prosperity, is to afford encouragement to industry and economy, to avoid extravagance, and cultivate that virtue which teaches to keep our wants within our means.

With respect to the Judicial branch of the government, the Supreme Court, as at present organized, is new in its operation—It promises to the State a tribunal from which our citizens may expect a proper exposition of the laws.—Give it, then, a fair experiment. Though, with much diffidence, I submit to the Legislature the propriety of an amendment, authorizing the Superior Courts of Law, when sitting as Courts of Equity, to send up to the Supreme Court certain causes at their discretion, as well as upon the affidavits of the parties litigant; and whether it will not be proper to extend the time for filling transcripts of the record in cases of appeal.

Permit me further to remark that there is one feature in the law establishing the Supreme Court, the constitutionality of which may be doubted. It is that part which calls in the aid of a missive Judge. The language of the constitution is express and imperative; it provides that "the General Assembly *shall*, by joint ballot of both Houses, appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law," &c. who shall hold their office during good behaviour. The missive Judge receives his appointment from a different source, (the Governor of the State,) although for special purposes, yet at the same time with all the powers and authorities of a Judge of the Supreme Court, except the tenure of office; he exercises the supreme judicial functions in all their bearings upon the special causes he may be called upon to try; but upon taking his seat in the Supreme Court the law does not require him to take the oath prescribed for a Judge of that Court.

How far it is proper for the Legislature to transfer the power of that appointment from their own body to another branch of the government, is a question of some importance, and however it may be decided, upon a review of the subject, if the constitution does not stand in the way, perhaps a better expedient could not have been devised for calling in the aid of a missive judge. Upon the other hand, should it be believed that the constitution does not sanction it, that appendage of the Supreme Court may be dispensed with without injury to that branch of our system.

I have believed it a duty I owe to the State to present this subject to your view, but at the same time with the most profound respect for the the three branches of the government, Legislative, executive and Judicial, as well as for the great body of the people, whose best interest we have in charge.

From various considerations, I am induced to believe that to separate the Superior Courts of Law from the Courts of Equity, would be an essential improvement in our Court system.—Blending the two jurisdictions together in the same hands; for the same Judge to sit as a Court of Law to-day and as a Court of Equity to-morrow, upon the same cause, presents a sort of inconsistency not easily reconciled. The separating them would have another beneficial effect.—It would afford to the Judges of Law an opportunity of devoting their whole time to questions of Law, with a better prospect of going through their several dockets at each Term.

In the County Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, although many defects present themselves, I am not prepared to offer any substitute, or to propose any change.

Of the jurisdiction of the Justices out of Court, it has met some animadversion, both as to the constitutionality as well as the expediency of their extensive jurisdiction. But when the right of trial by jury is preserved, it appears to me that the constitution is completely satisfied, which is done by our laws in the fullest extent, by granting the right of appeal in all cases, no matter how small the sum.

As to the expediency or policy of extending their jurisdiction, it is matter of opinion. In this State it has been progressive for many years, as our laws bear testimony; from very small sums up to one hundred dollars—and while the Justices' judgments are confined to specialties, as at present, and the right of appeal secured, may we not hope that that branch of our judicial system may be further improved. It is a jurisdiction that covers an immense amount of the debts of individuals, to the great saving of time and expense, which would otherwise attend the prosecution of suits in the Courts of Record.

Our criminal code has so often passed in review, and no doubt has received that consideration which is due to its importance, that I forbear to bring it into view, with the exception of one point, to which I respectfully invite your attention; that is, the punishment of cropping or severing the ears from the head, for certain offences. It carries with it an act of the most barbarous kind, and a person upon whom it has once been inflicted seems to be placed beyond the power of reform, which the law ought always to have in view, where the life of the offender is spared. To commute that punishment for imprisonment, or for stripes, or for both, would, as it appears to me, be better adapted to our present state of society.

The organization and discipline of the militia are of the first importance, and at all times require the particular attention of the legislature. All nations have had a military force of some kind—the militia is the one which we have preferred, and to which we have principally confided the safety and defence of the State. It behoves us, then, to encourage their discipline, to afford them the means of instruction, thereby to render a standing military force unnecessary; for precisely in the same degree that the one is neglected you create the necessity for the other. Regular troops in time of peace are the proper force for local purposes, and to keep that force within due bounds is confided to the general government. But the strongest argument that can be offered against an extensive military establishment in time of peace is the facility with which the militia can take the field. At the same time, it was never expected that they were to be solely relied on in a protracted war; but they will always be your safeguard upon sudden emergencies until regulars can be brought into the field.

The Adjutant General's Return of the Militia, with his report of the number and condition of the public arms at the several depots in the State, will shortly be laid before you.

The attention of the legislature will naturally be drawn to the Internal Improvements of the State. It is the most effectual means of affording due encouragement to the great agricultural interest, in every other respect almost entirely overlooked or neglected. To afford to that interest a safe and easy transportation of its surplus produce to market, will be a stimulus to industry that nothing else can produce to an equal degree.

Much has been effected in exploring our different rivers and points of communication, by a scientific Engineer; but much remains yet to be done in the execution of those plans already commenced. And how far the funds at present provided will go towards their completion, is a fit subject for legislative consideration. At the same time it will be borne in mind, that the Internal Improvements of the State must be progressive, according to our wealth and population, and if more has been attempted than our means at present will justify, we ought not to lose sight of the great object in view, nor despair of its accomplishment in due time. The want of experience in works, such as we have undertaken, has no doubt in some instances, led to an improper expenditure of the funds; but when a full view of the whole ground is taken, the corrective can be with the more certainty applied. A report of the Board of Internal Improvements is in a state of preparation, which will be very shortly communicated to your honorable body.

Pursuant to the several acts of the General Assembly, the boundary line between this State and the State of Tennessee has been extended by commissioners appointed by authority of the respective states, and it is with much pleasure I am authorized to say that the line has been extended to the satisfaction of all the commissioners. Their report and a plat of the line is herewith laid before you for your consideration, and, if approved, for your ratification, which I most respectfully recommend; upon which we may then consider our territorial boundary as finally settled, with one exception, which I take the liberty here to state. From the report of the commissioners of the states of Georgia and North-Carolina, bearing date the 15th of October, 1819, they extended the line between the two states from Ellicott's Rock (35th N. lat.) thirty miles due west, at the termination of which they set up a rock descriptive of the line. From the report of the commissioners of North-Carolina and Tennessee now under consideration, the line between the two last mentioned states, it is evident, struck the southern boundary of this state, (35th N. lat.) many miles to the west of that point where the commissioners of Georgia and North-Carolina set up the rock as before mentioned; and whatever may be the distance between these two points thus described, it has never been designated by any authority from this state—but there is no doubt it has been extended, measured and marked by commissioners on the part of the state of Georgia and Tennessee. It will be borne in mind that when these commissioners extended the boundary li between the two last mentioned states, was not known where the line recen run by the commissioners of North-Carolina and Tennessee, would intersect t southern boundary of this State, and th continued their line east upon the 35 N. lat. beyond the proper point and o posite to the place where the North-Carolina and Georgia commissioners set the rock as above mentioned, with a di ference of six hundred and sixty-o yards due south, which may be reacli supposed to have grown out of an err in taking the latitude, or the variation the compass.

It is true that whatever difference the may be, it is believed to be in favor North-Carolina; but it is so inconsider ble that I should be disposed to belie that neither State would contend, a more particularly when the State of Geo gia has been once represented by commi sioners in designating that part of the li in question. I have thought it my duty make this statement, that should the L gislature deem it of sufficient importan to require further proceedings, they mig be in possession of the facts, and there the better enabled to give to the subje its proper direction.

Agreeably to the several acts of th General Assembly, I have caused sales be opened and held in the town of Wayne ville, by Commissioners appointed for th purpose, for the disposal of the publi lands, commonly called Cherokee Land whose report will be laid before the Le gislature in due time.

Of the lands in that territory heretofor surveyed, and represented in the conne ted plat and field books now in the offic of State, which remain unsold, I respec fully submit to the consideration of th Legislature the propriety of reducing th price to one dollar per acre, and so in p portion according to the quality, as not in the field book, provided the same e tensive credit should be continued.

And should it be the further sense the Legislature to bring the remainder these lands not already surveyed into ma ket, the price which presents itself to m view, would be fifty cents per acre, in th first instance; for it will be recollecte that the superintendents of the surve were directed by the law of 1819 to cau none to be surveyed which in their judg ment would not sell for that price—an in the event of providing for their dispo sal it will require some caution in the la to be passed upon that subject, to preven any survey hereafter to be made fro running into any tract or section alread laid off.

In the act of the General Assembly was made the duty of the superintendent of the survey of those lands to fix upo some suitable spot for the erection of th necessary public buildings whenever tha section of the State should be erected i to a separate county, and to reserve fo hundred acres surrounding the same fo the future disposition of the Legislatur The Commissioners have reported th they have performed that duty, whic site will be found represented on th connected plat as lying on the west sid of the Cowee or Tennessee river, that r ver forming one line.

The road laid off and made at the pub lie expense, which passes through tha reservation, is now so far completed as t admit the safe passage of waggons to th Augusta market in the State of Georgi I submit to the Legislature the propriet of laying out a Town upon these land and to provide for the disposal of a cer tain portion of the lots, which would n doubt enhance the value of the lands i that neighborhood, as well the public a those of individuals.

Since the adjournment of your last se sion, a vacancy has happened in the Comp troller's office, to supply which, by th advice of the Council of State, I grante to Joseph Hawkins, Esq. of the county o Warren, a temporary commission, wh at present occupies that office. From th time that the vacancy happened, which was on the 2d day of June last until th 1st day of August, when Mr. Hawkins took charge of the office, the duties were performed by William Hill, Esq. Secretary of State. I submit to your consider ation the propriety of making to that gen tleman a suitable compensation for his services.

I have received, at the Executive office, 540 pamphlet copies of the Laws of the United States of the 2d session of the Sixteenth Congress, which will be disposed of as usual. Also, pamphlet copies of the Laws of several of the individual States.

In the file marked A. will be found sundry communications, from No. 1 to No. 9.

In the file marked B. will be found the resignations of such Militia Officers and Justices of the Peace as have been received in the recess.

The foregoing remarks with my letter book, contain such matters as I have at present to lay before you. Some other matters there are, in the executive office, that will be the subject of future communications.

Here I might close this address, but permit me most respectfully to call to your recollection, that on the 7th of December next, the time for which I was elected Chief Magistrate of the State will

expire. Reasons operating upon my mind determine me to decline a re-election.—While I have adopted this course, I have to express to the Legislature that high sense of the obligations I am under to the State of North-Carolina for the many honors conferred upon me, at various times, by the Legislative and Executive Branches of Government, as well as by the people among whom I immediately reside.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the highest consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

J. FRANKLIN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1821.

We are gratified in being able to lay before our readers another effusion of the "rustic muse" of our fair correspondent, MABELLA. It is deserving of great praise; and evinces a genius, not only really poetic, but highly cultivated. It was received last week; but not until our poetical corner was occupied. We chose it should stand alone; as it needs no foil to set off its beauties to greater advantage.

We have copied from the Raleigh papers all the proceedings of the Legislature which have come to hand; they are necessarily destitute of much importance. The Governor's speech is a very good one, as far as it goes, and will be read with interest, and, by a great portion of his fellow-citizens, with disappointment. We cannot but regret, that on a subject which, to the West, transcends all others in importance, the Governor should have thot it necessary to be profoundly silent, and even to guard with care against the most distant allusion to it. But it may be the wisest course.

A WORD OR TWO.

This number completes one year and a half since the publication of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN commenced; and if continued and increasing patronage be an evidence of public approbation, we have the most unequivocal proofs that our endeavors to please and be useful, have not been wholly in vain. Our object has been, to blend the useful with the sweet; to support the interest and administer to the innocent and rational entertainment of our readers; to incite to virtue, and deter from vice; to uphold religion and morality, the foundations of public and social happiness, of individual and national prosperity: in short, to render the Carolinian, as far as our feeble abilities and limited means would permit, worthy the Western section of North-Carolina, and the cause which it espouses. Such has been our object. And if, while struggling with difficulties and prejudices, which time only can remove, we have, as we trust, in some small degree, accomplished it, our reward is ample: as all the recompense we ask for our labors, all we wish is, that they should procure for us the means of subsistence, and the approbation of our patrons.

The Carolinian will continue to be, as it has been, the friend of the PEOPLE. And so long as injustice and legal oppression shall continue to triumph over the plainest principles of RIGHT; so long as the interests of the state shall be confided, not to their rightful guardians, the *majority*,—but to an aristocratic *minority*: so long shall the Carolinian continue to sound the alarm, and perform the part of a faithful sentinel on the walls of our political fortress. But in thus expressing our determination, we will repeat, what we have before said, that we are actuated by no enmity towards the East; we consider them as brethren, whose interests are closely identified with those of the West, and which, equally with ours, call for a revision of the constitution, and for a more equal distribution of rights and privileges. It is not, in fact, the *people* of the East with whom we are contending; it is with a *petty aristocracy*. The people, when enlightened, are ever disposed to do right; and it would be a moral phenomenon, perhaps without a parallel, should a whole people, so enlightened, espouse the cause of injustice. Were the people of the East, therefore, properly informed on the great political question which now divides the state, and could it then be fairly and fully submitted to their decision, there is scarcely a doubt that they would decide directly contrary to what their representatives,—or those who have pretended to represent them,—have uniformly done. The aristocracy of the East know this; and their policy is to keep the people in the dark; to alarm them with unnecessary fears, or prejudice them by false and distorted views of the subject. But truth and justice will ultimately triumph.

We again return our thanks to those who have interested themselves in enlarging our subscription list; and while we respectfully solicit the continuance of their friendly exertions, it shall be our unceasing endeavor, our highest ambition, to deserve them.

Our correspondents are requested to continue their contributions to the Carolinian. For their past favors, they have our grateful acknowledgments. They have contributed much to the interest and usefulness of our pages; and perhaps a portion of their leisure hours could not be more profitably employed, than in catering for the intellectual wants, the interest and amusement of the public.

That "the laborer is worthy of his hire," is a truism so universally acknowledged, as to need no argument in its support. It is sufficient, therefore, for us to say, that the "hire" which is now due us will be cheerfully and thankfully received, and receipts given. The amount due from each individual is trifling; but the aggregate of all swells into magnitude to us.

LATEST FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

By the schooner Endymion, from La Guira, we learn, Cumana capitulated on the 15th October, and the royal authority and troops had sailed for Porto Rico.

Carraccas, Laguira, and the whole country in their vicinity, was in quiet possession of the Patriots, and trade was becoming more regular.

GENERAL QUARTERS,

Maricaibo, Sept. 14.

To the Vice President of Columbia.

SIR: I have the satisfaction to enclose to your excellency the copy of an official letter, in which general Sucre has informed me of the brilliant results of the negociations between his excellency general St. Martin and the Viceroy of Peru La Serna, begging your excellency to publish this flattering intelligence for the satisfaction of this department.

PEDRO BRISENO MENDEZ.

S. BORODON, JULY 3.

SIR: The 20th of June I received a despatch from the secretary of his excellency generrl San Martin, in which he communicates the following information from Barancas, under date of June 6th.

I have the satisfaction to inform your excellency, that I have this moment received intelligence from the general in chief, dated at Ancon, the 14th inst. in which he advises me that the basis of measures has been fixed which will eventually decide the fate of Peru—the government of Lima having united with us in acknowledging its independence. The archipelago of Chiloc, has also declared independence; and this event is of no less importance to the general cause of South America.

I have received, besides details of posterior events, and negociations as late as the 20th June, of which I send your excellency an abstract.

On the 11th, at night, Gen. La Serna agreed to surrender Callao as security.—The convention, in the mean time, determined that it was necessary to avoid war; and on the 12th the Chilian squadron, with 2000 men, entered Callao. The Spanish army of Lima co-operated in this measure, and these movements created the greatest disorder in the capital. The cabildo desired peace—the junta *de pacification* also inclined to it, and general La Serna, under the circumstances, obtained a truce of 12 days more from General San Martin. The hope of terminating the war without shedding more blood, made him consent to this new armistice. It has been agreed that the negociations shall be continued on board an English frigate, anchored off Callao, as a neutral situation.

The *cabildo* of Lima, to whom has been entrusted the fate of the country, treats with general *San Martin*. The consequences of having fixed as the basis of the transactions the acknowledgment of independence, are, that the patriots of the capital have taken important steps in commercial affairs; that the timid and indifferent have declared themselves; that the royalists are much dismayed and enfeebled; and confusion may be the final result. In the mean time a column under command of colonel Miller, beat three parties in *Arequipa*, *Puno*, and *La Paz*—and the battalion of Arequipa passed over to our colors; all the *province* of that name having declared independence. It is generally believed that the project proposed by the Spaniards in the armistice is, to leave *Lima* and join general *Ramirez*, who was in Arica with 1500 men, the remains of the army of *Alto Peru*.—A part of the Spanish cavalry has already set out in that direction, taking off much valuable treasure from the churches, shamefully plundered from them by force.

Such is the news I have received of the situation of the liberating army of *Peru*—and I have to communicate to you, that it may be made known to the president.

ANTONIO JOSEF SUCRE,
Sr. Minister of War and Navy.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

From the Lewistown (Niagara) Democrat, Nov. 5.

It becomes our duty this week, to record one of the most horrid accidents which can possibly fall to the lot of human beings. The facts, as near as we can gather them, are these:—On Sunday last, some families, who had been living on Navy Island, in the Niagara river, had made preparations for removing to the Canada shore, and had loaded a boat with their household effects. The wind rising to a considerable height, it was thought imprudent by some of the party, to attempt crossing so near the falls with the wind blowing down stream. Some of them consequently refused to embark; but three men, more bold, or less considerate, than the rest, went aboard for the purpose of crossing; but thinking proper to wait a little for the falling of the wind, they all laid down to sleep. During this time, the rising of the water, or some other cause, loosened the boat from its mooring, and these unfortunate men soon found themselves fast approaching the rapids, which lead to the main falls. No human power could now save them, and they were precipitated into the eternal world by one of the most awful deaths which it is possible to conceive. Many of their goods were seen floating below the falls, much broken to pieces, except a dining table, which floated ashore uninjured.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, NOV. 14.

On Thursday last, the election for a Governor of this State took place at Milledgeville, and resulted in the re-appointment of Gov. Clark.—The votes were, for Clark 74—for Troup 72. The result of this election has corresponded with our uniform expectations on the subject, tho' the absence, (from sickness,) of one or two of the Governor's particular and influential friends, rendered his majority somewhat less than we had anticipated. The result, however it may have occasioned disappointment to some, is such, we think, as sound wisdom dictated, and the true interest of the state required. The opposition to the Governor, though formidable, was happily ineffectual. The state is again secured in a zealous, faithful and an upright executive magistrate, in whose election principle instead of party has, we think, been triumphant.

Col. *Nicholas Ware* has been appointed a Senator in the Congress of the United States, in the place of the Hon. Freeman Walker, resigned.—*Advertiser.*

MARRIED,

Near this town, on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, Mr. HENRY MULL to Miss ROSA FISHER, daughter of Col. Jacob Fisher.

In Burke county, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Stevilie, Mr. ADAM SWINK to Miss SARAH M'FALLS.

At Wadesborough, on the 20th ult. Mr. James Moore to Miss Harriet Davidson.

Also, at the same place and time, Mr. Benjamin H. Rutland to Miss Mary A. Picket.

DIED,

In Iredell county, on Thursday, the 22d ult. Mr. GEORGE W. SHARPE, son of Mr. Jas. Sharpe, sen. aged 26 years 2 months and 22 days. Mr. Sharpe was a young man of fine talents, and promised much usefulness in society; he is lamented by a great number of friends; but they are consoled with the reflection, that he is taken from the evil to come, in full prospect of a blessed immortality.

In Marlborough District, S. C. on the 12th of last month, Mr. Wm. Furnace, aged 23 years.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1821. Humpsel Vaughn *versus* Payton Vaughn: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Payton Vaughn, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered* by Court, that he appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in January next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered that publication hereof be made three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian.

3wt80p Test, VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	8	8½
Beef, mess		7	8
fresh		4	5
Beeswax		30	33
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2 50	
Peach		60	65
Apple		45	50
Butter	lb.	20	25
Coffee		34	
Corn	bush.	60	70
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	16	16 40
Flour, superfine	bbl.	6	6 50
fine		5	
Flax seed	bush.	1 10	1 20
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern		60	70
Hog's lard	lb.	9	10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 50	6
English		5	6
Lead	lb.	9	10
Molasses	gal.	35	40
Oats	bush.	35	40
Pork	100 lb.	4 50	5
Potatoes, Irish	bush.		none
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 50	1 75
W. Island, 4th do.		85	1 20
do. 3d do.		85	90
New-England		45	50
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.	85	90
Liverpool ground			1
Steel, German	lb.	15	20
blistered		12	14
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	10	12
Loaf	lb.	19	20
Tea, Young Hyson		1 12½	1 25
Hyson		1 20	1 40
Imperial		1 75	2
Gunpowder		1 50	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	3 70	4 75
manufactured	lb.	10	12
Tallow			16
Wheat	bush.	1 15	1 20
Whiskey	gal.		30

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 3mt91

Wants a Situation.

A YOUNG lady, qualified to teach Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, the rudiments of the French language, Needle Work, &c. wishes to obtain a situation in the neighborhood of Salisbury. In the capacity of private tutoress, she would take charge of the females of one, or at most two families, at a moderate salary. Satisfactory references can be made for character and abilities, on application (by letter) to A. B. *Milton*, N. C.

4w78p

Negroes for Sale,

And LANDS and MILLS to Rent.

ON the third of January, 1822, at Mock's Old Field, will be sold, on a credit of *six* and *nine* months, several valuable young NEGROES, likely and of good character.

At the same time and place, will be rented, for one year, the valuable Saw and Grist *Mills*, on Third Creek, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, sen'r. deceased.

Also, the valuable Plantation between South River and Third Creek, containing about 150 acres of open land, all under good fence.

Also, the Plantation known as the Old Place, containing upwards of 250 acres, under good fence.

And four or five other Plantations, of less value—all belonging to said estate.

J. A. PEARSON, *Executor.*
E. PEARSON, *Executrix.*

Nov. 19, 1821. 6wt82

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz: a Store and Dwelling-house, situated at the north corner of the court-house; the house is large, and well calculated both for a Store and Tavern. Two lots adjacent to the Bank; on the front lot there is a tolerably good dwelling-house—with these I would dispose of three or four lots, quite convenient, which, to a person disposed to keep a Public House, would render it one of the most eligible situations in town. 500 acres of Land, part of which is within one mile south of the court-house; I am disposed to divide this land (which can conveniently be done) to suit purchasers. 152½ acres, two miles north of Salisbury, called Yarbro's Meadows. 202 acres, about four miles north of town; this tract is all woodland, and well timbered.—Also, my plantation, called Merrell's Place, adjoining the Bridge, on the north side, consisting of one tract of 330 acres;
one do. 229
one do. 270——829 acres.

The whole or any part of the above property I will dispose of for approved notes, at nine and twelve months, negotiable at the Bank, if application be made by the 1st of January next.

MOSES A. LOCKE.

November 12, 1821. 6wt81

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffey *vs.* Robert Duffey.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness *George Graham*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, *Clerk S. C. L.*

Nov. 24, 1821.——78m3

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Parish, Miller & Co.* was dissolved on the first day of July last. All those indebted to said firm, will make immediate payment to D. Parish & Co. who are duly authorised to settle the business of said firm.

DANIEL PARISH,
WM. S. MILLER,
PARISH, HOLBROOK & Co.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion, under the firm of *D. Parish & Co.* and will continue the business of Parish, Miller & Co. at their old stand, No. 56, (late 97,) *Broad-street*, where they are now opening

250 packages Dry Goods.

Comprising the best and most extensive assortment ever offered in this city, viz.

Woollens.

6 cases Hent's super blue and black LONDON CLOTHS
6 do West of England do do do do
10 bales Yorkshire blue and black do
5 do do brown, mixt and olive do
4 do 7-4 do saved list blue do
10 do 6-4 blue, mixt and brown do
3 do double milled drab do
5 do 6-4 double milled do do
4 cases super blue and black London Cassimeres
4 do do Coronation and drab mixt do do
4 do common blue, black and mixt do do
3 bales 6-4 and 7-4 Flushings and Lion Skins
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 mixt and drab Bath Coatings
4 do mixt Satinets
10 do white Welch Plains
3 do blue, mixt and drab do
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 London Duffil Blankets
4 do 6-4 Bristol do saddle do
3 do 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 double Rose Blankets
5 do 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4 do super white Flannels
4 do red, yellow and green Flannels
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 Green Bocking Baize
6 do plain black and assorted Bombazetts
3 do figured do do do
1 case 6-4 super French black Bombazeens
2 do women's black and slate Worsted Hose
2 do mixt and white Lambs Wool half do
2 bales super Caroline Plaids.

Cotton Goods.

40 cases assorted light and dark CALICOES, new patterns
5 do 4-4 and 6-4 Cotton Cambrics
3 do 4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet do
2 do 6-4 figured and striped do
2 do 4-4 rich tambored Mull Muslin
2 do 4-4 plain Mull Mull do
1 do 6-4 rich colored and stripe do
3 do 4-4 and 6-4 plain Book do
3 do do do figured do do
4 do do do plain and figured Lenoes
2 do rich Tambored Robes
2 do white and colored Cravats
2 do 3-4 Garment Dimity
2 do 6-4 Cambric do
3 do 6-4 super Apron Checks, new patterns
4 do 6-4 super Carlisle Ginghams
2 do 6-4 do Plaid do
2 do 4-4 do do do
2 do 6-4 super Manchester do
2 do super Marseilles Vestings
1 do 7-8 Cotton Bedtick
3 do Blue Romal and Madras Handkfs.
1 do blue twilled Bandana do
2 do Mapt Cambric pocket do
2 do 4-4 and 6-4 rich Chintz Shawls
2 do 4-4 undressed Cotton Shirtings
2 do 4-4 patent steam loom do
2 do women's white and slate Cotton Hose
1 do white Cotton half Hose
2 do Holts' 3 cord Cotton Balls, No. 18 to 90.

Linen Goods.

7 cases 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH LINENS
3 do 3-4 Boom do do
3 do 7-8 Long Lawns
1 do 5-4 Irish Sheetings
1 do 3-4 do Diaper
1 do 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Tabling Diaper
1 do 3-4 Black Linens
3 do assorted Linen Cambrics
2 do do do Cambric Handkfs.
4 do Linen Thread, No. 10 to 25

Silk Goods.

3 cases heavy Black Sinchews
3 do heavy Black Sarsnets
1 do changeable Sinchews
3 do black Silk Handkerchiefs
1 do Damask Silk do
2 do rich Plaid Sarsnets, 18 yards
4 do colored Canton Crapes
4 do black do do 12 pieces
2 do black French do
2 do best blue, black and assorted Italian Silk
3 do do do do do India do
1 do green and white Florence
1 do very rich figured Satin, assorted colors
1 do assorted Silk Braid
4 do super Flag Handkerchiefs
2 do English black and white Silk Gloves
1 do 6-4 and 7-4 Levantine Shawls
2 do 7-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
2 do colored and black Crape Dress
4 do do do do Mantles

Domestic Goods.

15 bales No. 1 Boom Waltham Sheetings
5 do 2 do do do
5 do do do Shirtings
5 do No. 1, white do Sheetings
5 do 2 do do do
3 do 6-4 do do do
15 do 3-4 Brown Shirtings
5 do do Lippet Plaids
5 do 3-4 Lippet Stripes.

☞ The above Goods, together with a great variety not mentioned, will be sold by the piece or package, at a small advance from the original cost, for *cash* or *town acceptances*. Merchants in town or country, will find it their interest to call and examine the assortment.

DANIEL PARISH,
JASPER CORNING,
PARISH, HOLBROOK & Co.

Charleston, Oct. 2, 1821. 4wt79

FOR SALE,

The celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON.

FOR terms, apply to the subscriber. If not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this place. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1821. 78tF15

Writing Paper.

LEFT at this office, for sale, five reams of Foolscap Writing Paper, at $2 25 per ream.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ENIGMA.

It rose with the world—with the world it shall last:
Appear'd midst the flood, in ages long past,
Thence, after the storm awhile it had breasted,
Arrived at Mount Arrarat, where the ark rested;
Found refuge with Noah, took wing with the Dove,
Return'd with the olive-branch, soar'd then above;
Whence, viewing the Dome, it sought for a home
With Romulus, founder and first king of Rome:
Where in such estimation 'twas held by the nation,
That, doubtless, it soon was decreed an *oration*.
With the heathens, of old, its name is enroll'd,
Except with old Plutus, that lover of gold,
And Dian, and Mars, with a few others more,
Who refused to adopt the badge which it wore.
Yet with thundering Jove 'twas oft known to rove,
And always was found amid the cool grove:
Where blust'ring Æolus, and mirth loving Momus,
With tuneful Apollo, all joined in full chorus
Its presence to greet: whilst encircled by Flora,
And blushing Aurora, with witty Pandora,
Its bliss seemed complete; as sweet Echo resounding
Around the gay wood-nymphs, who lightly came bounding,
And knelt at its throne, with the fondest devotion,
Whilst their leader exclaim'd, with tearful emotion,
Thou source of all order! thou centre of good!
—If rightly thou art by frail men understood—
Without thee our race had, long since, been extinct,
As our being with thine is insep'rably link'd.
Exulting we greet thee, for thine we are ever,
No faction can part us, no force dissever!

And now, gentle reader, I bid you adieu,
Since my problem thus clearly is brought to your view:
Yet should there a doubt in your bosom remain,
In the following lines I more fully explain:
'Tis seen mid the clouds, of orbicular form,
And ever appears in the midst of a *storm*.
The pride of a florist—that boasts no perfume,
An unfading amaranth—*always in bloom!*

MABELLA.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

HISTORICAL.

THE CRUSADES.

Extracts from the History of the Crusades, for the recovery and possession of the Holy Land. By *Charles Mills*, London, 1820.

[*From the Missionary....Concluded.*]

The fifth crusade was promoted by the preaching of Fulk, of the town of Neuilly, in France, a worthy successor of St. Bernard, and by the patronage of Innocent III., who at the early age of 36 was seated in the papal chair.

The French croises joined the Italian crusaders under the marquis of Montferrat, and finally arrived at Venice. But instead of proceeding on their first conceived enterprise, they were induced to assist the Venetians, in the sbujugation of Zara, off the Dalmatian coast, and afterwards, in company with the Genoese, in that celebrated attack of Constantinople, which led to its subjection to the Latin empire.

A sixth crusade was set on foot by the same pope, Innocent, which was embraced with ardour by Hungary and the Lower Germany; and under the conduct of Frederick II. the city of Jerusalem was again taken, and the Holy Sepulchre recovered a second time from the Moslems. But nine years after the emperor had left Palestine, the sultan of Egypt made head against the Christian force there, drove the Latins out of Jerusalem, and overthrew the tower of David, which until that time had always been regarded as sacred by all classes of religionists. This was the signal for a new crusade. While the Asiatick Christians were busied in intrigues of negotiation, the English barons met at Northampton; and in the spring of the year 1240, Richard earl of Cornwall, William surnamed Longsword, Theodore, the prior of the Hospitallers, and many others of the nobility, embarked at Dover. The earl of Cornwall, on his arrival in the Holy Land, marched to Jaffa; but as the sultan of Egypt, then at war with Damascus, sent to offer him terms of peace, he prudently seized the benefits of negotiation, accepted a renunciation of Jerusalem, Bertius, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and most of the Holy Land; and after taking active measures which led to the ratification of the treaty, having accomplished the great object of this crusade, he returned to Europe, and was hailed in every town as the deliverer of the Sepulchre. For two years Christianity was the only religion established in Jerusalem, when a new enemy arose, more dreadful than the Moslems. The great Tartarian king, Jenghis Khan, and his successors, had obliterated the vast empire of Khorasm; and the storm now rolled onward to Egypt and Palestine. The walls of Jerusalem were in too ruinous a state to protect the inhabitants; many of them, with the cavaliers, abandoned the city; and when the Khorasmians entered it, they spared neither sex nor age. The successes of these barbarians gave birth to the eighth crusade. Pope Innocent IV. convoked a council at Lyons, 1245; and Louis IX. of France, influenced by its determinations, set sail three years after for Egypt, and captured Damietta. They were there joined by 200 English knights, under William Longsword, and took the road to Cairo. On their way they endeavored to storm Massaura; in the fury of the engagement, the count of Artois and the English leader were both slain. Famine and disease thinned the number of the survivers; the king himself was made prisoner, and for his freedom he surrendered the city of Damietta; frequent disappointments exhausted the spring of hope, and in 1254 he returned to France. In 1268 Antioch was taken by the Mamelukes; and Louis again spread his sails for the Holy Land, 60,000 soldiers accompanying him. On his voyage he made a diversion on the African coast, and took Carthage; but in August he was smit, and cut off by a pestilential disease.—Before the news of this calamitous event reached England, Edward Plantagenet, with only a thousand men, had embarked for Palestine. All the Latin barons crowded around his banner, and at the head of 7000 troops he assaulted and took Nazareth. From Jaffa he marched to Acre. After he had been fourteen months in Acre, the sultan of Egypt offered peace. Edward seized this occasion of leaving the Holy Land; for his force was too small for the achievement of any great action, and his father had implored his return. Gregory IX. made a last attempt for a new crusade, but with his death terminated every preparation.—In 1291 the Mameluke Tartars of Egypt took Acre, the last strong hold of the Christians. Such as survived the carnage fled to Cyprus—and Palestine was forever lost to the Europeans.

We have thus given a brief account of the most important events of the nine crusades. We feel no sorrow at the final doom of the crusades, because in its origin the war was iniquitous and unjust. "*The blood of man should never be shed but to redeem the blood of man. It is well shed for our family, for our friends, for our God, for our kind. The rest is vanity, the rest is crime.*"

[Abridged from the London "Investigator"

FROM THE LONDON EXAMINER.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

We learn, from a memoir of Mr. Campbell in the magazines, that he was born at Glasgow, in the year 1777, and christened by the hand of the venerable Dr. Reid. He received the rudiments of education at the grammar-school of his native city, under the tuition of Dr. David Alison, a man equally celebrated for the skill and kindness of his mode of imparting knowledge; and at twelve, was removed to the University in the same place. Here he became so diligent and successful, that he gained prizes every year. He particularly distinguished himself by translations from the Greek drama; some of which, perhaps, are those which he has preserved at the end of his *Pleasures of Hope*. The fondness is natural; but they are hardly worthy of their place. At Glasgow he also attended the philosophical lectures of Dr. Millar, by whom he is said to have been habituated to that liberality of opinion, which pervades all his writings. In these, we presume, are included some anonymous ones of a political nature, which he is supposed to have written more from a sense of duty than choice, but which are distinguished, we believe, for the freedom of their politics—Mr. Campbell being a Whig of the old school.—On quitting Glasgow, our author lived for a short time in Argyleshire, and then removed to Edinburgh, where he surprised his new and eminent friends, Stewart, Playfair, and others, with the production of his *Pleasures of Hope*, a poem written at twenty, and published at twenty-one. In 1800, he made a tour in Germany, where he had the pleasure of passing a day with Klopstock. We have had the pleasure of falling into Mr. Campbell's company several times, and think we have heard him relate, that he had the singular fortune of witnessing, from the top of a convent, the great battle of Hohenlinden, upon which he has written some stately verses. We think we remember also, that he spoke of hearing the French army singing one of their national hymns before the engagement, and of seeing their cavalry enter the town, wiping their bloody swords on their horses' manes. But whether he related this of himself, or indeed whether others told it us of him, we must leave among those doubtful recollections, which are apt, at a distance of time, to put one's veracity upon its candour. On his return from Germany, Mr. Campbell visited London for the first time; and in 1803, upon marrying, retired to Sydenham in Kent, where he has resided eversince. His second and latest volumes of poems, containing *Gertrude of Wyoming*, was published in 1809. Not long afterwards, he accepted the appointment of Professor of Poetry to the Royal Institution; and he has delivered lectures in that character, which appear from time to time at the head of the *New Monthly Magazine*.

In his person, Mr. Campbell is perhaps under the middle height, with a handsome face, inclining to too much delicacy of features, and a somewhat prim expression about the mouth. His eyes are keen and expressive; his voice apt to ascend into sharpness, with a considerable Scotch tone. He has experienced the usual sickness of the sedentary and industrious.

The writer of a sketch of Mr. Campbell's life in the Magazines, is inclined to attribute the best part of his poetry to his assiduous study at college; and to doubt, whether he would have made so great an impression on the public, "had he not received *precisely* that education which he did." We are inclined to suspect, on the other hand, that Mr. Campbell's "precise" education was far from being the best in the world for a man of imagination and feeling. We cannot but think we see in it the main cause why he has not impressed the public still more, and ventured to entertain it oftener. Doubtless, it must have found in him something liable to be thus controlled. He had not the oily richness in him, which enabled Thomson to slip through the cold hands of critics and professors, and tumble into the sunnier waters. But we will venture to say, that if he had gained fewer prizes at college, or been less studious of Latin and lectures, he would have given way more effectually to his poetical impulses, and not have reminded us so often of the critic and rhetorician. There was an inauspicious look in the title of his first production, the *Pleasures of Hope*. It seemed written, not only because Mr. Roger's *Pleasures of Memory* had been welcomed into the critical circles, but because it was the next thing to writing a prose theme upon the *Utility of Expectation*. A youth might have been seduced into this by the force of imitation; but on reading the poem, it is impossible not to be struck with the willing union of the author's genius and rhetoric. The rhetoric keeps a perverse pace with the poetry. The writer is eternally balancing his sentences, rounding his periods, epigrammatizing his paragraphs; and yet all the while he exhibits so much imagination and sensibility, that one longs to have rescued his too delicate wings from the clippings and stintings of the school, and set him free to wander about the universe. Rhyme, with him, becomes a real chain. He gives the finest glances about him, and afar off, like a bird; spreads his pinions, as if to sweep to his object; and is pulled back by his string, into a chirp and a flutter. He always seems daunted and anxious. His versification is of the most received fashion; his boldest imaginings recoil into the coldest and most customary personifications. If he could have given up his pretty finishing common-places, his sensibility would sometimes have wanted nothing of vigour as well as tenderness:—

Yes, at the dead of night, by Lonna's steep,
The seaman's cry was heard along the deep;
There, on his funeral waters, dark and wild,
The dying father blest his darling child:
Oh! Mercy shield her innocence, he cried,
Spent on the prayer his bursting heart, and died.

The following passage contains most of his beauties and defects:

Yet there, perhaps, may darker scenes obtrude,
Than Fancy fashions in her wildest mood;
There shall he pause, with horrent brow, to rate
What millions died—that Cæsar might be great!
Or learn the fate that bleeding thousands bore,
March'd by their Charles to Dnieper's swampy shore;
First, in his wounds, and shivering in the blast,
The Swedish soldier sunk—and groan'd his last!
File after file the stormy showers benumb,
Freeze every standard-sheet, and hush the drum!
Horseman and horse confess'd the bitter pang,
And arms and warriors fell with hollow clang!
Yet ere he sunk in nature's last repose,
Ere life's warm torrent to the fountain froze,
The dying man to Sweden turn'd his eye,
Thought of his home, and closed it with a sigh!
Imperial Pride look'd sullen on his plight,
And Charles beheld—nor shudder'd at the sight!

Here is an event of so deep and natural an interest, that the author might surely have had faith enough in it to leave out his turns, his hyphens, and his Latinities. The dying man thinking of his home, which is well borrowed from Virgil,—the awful circumstance of the drum's hushing, and those three common words, "the bitter pang," are in the finest taste; but the horse and horseman must *confess* this pang, because confess is Latin and critical. *Horrent brow* is another unseasonly classicality, which cannot possibly affect the reader like common words; and the antithesis, instead of the sentiment, is visibly put before us in the pause of the last line.—In the concluding paragraph of the poem Mr. Campbell has ventured upon giving one solitary pause in the middle of his couplet. It has a fine effect, and the whole passage is deservedly admired; yet the last couplet, in our opinion, spoils the awful generalization of the rest, by introducing Hope again in her own allegorical person, which turns it into a sort of vignette.

We should not have said so much of this early poem, had the line been more strongly marked between the powers that produced it, and those of his later ones.

The *Gertrude of Wyoming*, however, is a higher thing, and has stuff in it that should have made it still better. The author here takes heart, and seems resolved to return to Spenser, and the uncritical side of poetry; but his heart fails him. He only hampers himself with Spenser's stanza, and is worried the more with classical inversions and gentilities. He does not like that his hero should wear a common hat and boots; so he spoils a beautiful situation after the following critical fashion:—

A steed, whose rein hung loosely o'er his arm,
He led dismounted; ere his leisure pace,
Amid the brown leaves, could her ear alarm,
Close he had come, and worshipped for a space
Those downcast features:—she her lovely face
Uplift on one whose lineament and frame
Were youth and manhood's intermingled grace:
Iberian seem'd his boot—his *robe* the same,
And well the Spanish plume his lofty looks became.

This is surely arrant trifling, and makes us think of the very things it would have us forget. Yet how pretty is his worshipping a space "those downcast features!" We are in love, and always have been, with his Gertrude,—being very faithful in our varieties of attachment. We have admired, ever since the year 1809, her lady-like inhabitation of the American forests; albeit she is not quite robust enough for a wood-nymph. She is still, and will for ever be found there, in spite of the author's report of her death, and as long as gentle creatures, who cannot help being ladies, long to realize such dreams with their lovers. We like her laughing and crying over Shakspeare in her favourite valley,—the "early fox" who "appeared in momentary view," "the stock-dove plaining through its gloom profound," the aloes with "their everlasting arms," and last, not least, the nuptial hour "ineffable,"

While, here and there, a solitary star
Flush'd in the darkening firmament of June.

Lines like these we repeat in our summer loiterings, as we would remember an air of Sacchini or Paesiello. We like too what every body likes too, the high-hearted Indian savage, "the stoic of the woods—the man without a tear;"—not omitting the picture of his bringing the little white boy with him, which the critics objected to, "like Morning brought by Night." As to the passage which precedes the wild descant into which he bursts out, when the prostrate Waldegrave, after the death of his bride, is observed convulsively shivering with anguish under the cloak that has been thrown over him, our eyes dazzle whenever we read it, and we are glad to pick a quarrel with the author for ever producing any thing inferior. He certainly has the faculties of a real poet; and it is not the fault of the *poets* of his country that he has not become a greater.

ANECDOTES FROM LADY MORGAN'S "ITALY."

This relic (in the Church of Saint Dominick, at Bologna) is the body of St. Dominick, who died in his own adjoining convent in 1221; at least, it was universally believed that the body had kept its ground, until the revolution, when, among other efforts made to disturb social order, suspicions were expressed that the body of Saint Dominick never had inhabited his shrine: and it was further declared that the body was then in Spain, though the head was buried under the great altar of the church at Bologna. The *pious* took the alarm; the tributary votarists, who had hung the shrines with silver hearts and golden crosses, trembled lest they had misplaced their treasures, and, on the restoration, the Pope, to silence surmises again renewed, deputed a Cardinal to visit the shrine of Saint Dominick, to descend into his tomb, and to report accordingly. The Cardinal, with his search-warrant from St. Peter's, was received most pontifically at the gates of the Church, by the choir, conducted with solemnity to the mouth of the tomb, and permitted to descend alone. The resurrection of the body of St. Dominick could scarcely have excited a more intense curiosity than was exhibited by the populace, who awaited for the re-ascension of the Cardinal. His Eminence at last arose; but, whatever were the "Secrets of the prisonhouse" he had penetrated, they remain to this day unknown, nor "Pass'd those lips, in holy silence seal'd." En-attendant, the Bolognese were ordered to do homage to the body of the Saint till further orders.

The well known Abbate Mezzofante, Librarian to the Institute of Bologna, was of our party. Conversing with this very learned person on the subject of his "*Forty Languages*," he smiled at the exaggeration; and said, though he had gone over the outline of forty languages, he was not master of them; as he had dropped such as had not books worth reading. His Greek Master, being a Spaniard, taught him Spanish. The German, Polish, Bohemian, and Hungarian tongues, he originally acquired during the occupation of Bologna by the Austrian power; and afterwards he had learned French, from the French, and English by reading and by conversing with English travellers. With all this superfluity of languages, he spoke nothing but Bolognese in his own family. With us he always spoke English, and with scarcely any accent, though, I believe, he has never been out of Bologna; his turn of phrase, and peculiar selection of words, were those of the Spectator, and it is probable he was most conversant with the English works of that day. The Abbate Mezzofante was Professor of Greek and Oriental languages under the French; when Bonaparte abolished the Greek Professorship, Mezzofante was pensioned; he was again made Greek Professor by the Austrians, again set aside by the French, and again restored by the Pope.

Bologna, subdued by force as she now is, has enjoyed all the distinction which might have made the glory of a greater state, and more extended dominion. Renowned for her ancient love of independence, and struggles to maintain it; for the comparative liberality of her government, whatever name or form it assumed; for the immortal school which produced her Caracci, her Guido, and her Domenichino; for the learning of her University, and the amenity and taste of her elegant Literati; and last, and not least, for her lovely women—she has, in all periods of Italian story, formed a prominent figure; and as she has been the last to suffer the degradation which eventually must fall upon the enslaved, so she will rise amongst the foremost to rally when those destructive despotisms shall fall, whose continuance would amount to a violation of the laws of Nature. When the epoch of Italian deliverance shall arrive, the central position of this city, and the awakened character of its inhabitants, will render it a nucleus of public opinion, and will give to it a decided influence upon the destinies of the Peninsula.

THE SMALL ACTOR.

When any sentence in a play happens to hit on an author's peculiarity, the effect is sometimes very ridiculous. In a part which Mr. Garrick used to perform, and in which he had to pronounce a long speech to the fair and cruel object of his affections, which ends with—

"I fear I may seem LITTLE in your eyes:"

"D—d odd, if you don't," bawled a fellow from the upper gallery. Garrick never repeated the lines afterwards.